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## THE COLLECTOR

### NOTES AND NOVELTIES

THERE is, apparently, no question that the greatest, most original, most varied, and most valuable exhibit of virgin gold, just as it came from placer, gulch, or quartz mines, ever made will be seen at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. The display will come from the heart of the Rockies in Summit County, Col., and will be an accumulation of specimens and weekly returns from some of the mines at Breckenridge during a period covering several years. The intrinsic value of the exhibit will be close to \$1,000,000, but probably twice that sum could not buy the display because of its rare specimens. Among the divisions in the collection will be a tray of gold specimens worth \$25,000. It is wire and leaf gold. Another division will be a collection of gold bricks and nuggets worth \$100,000, and there will be also shown a pyramid of 250 ounce bricks of the precious metal, worth by weight \$800,000. In connection with this gold exhibit and under the management of the same men will be a fine collection of silver ores.

\* \* \*

M. E. Thiebaut, French Consul in Boston, has discovered that the musty, dusty and hitherto unappreciated consulate archives contain most interesting and valuable documents and letters written and signed by Washington, Louis XVI., John Hancock, Rochambeau, Samuel Adams, Baron de Grasse and many other important personages of that time. The Consul has yet to receive the permission of his Government to make known the contents of the papers or permit them to be copied. But some idea of the value of the "find" was given to the Bostonian Society at a recent meeting in the old State House. M. Thiebaut hopes to have authority to make known the exact contents of the documents before long, and expresses a desire to present some of the originals to the Bostonian Society.

\* \* \*

Members of the Chicago Academy of Sciences are voting by mail on the question of transferring the academy's collection and scientific library to the University of Chicago. The question involves a collection of fossils, birds, fishes, mammals, reptiles, insects and minerals valued at \$60,000, and the largest scientific library west of the Alleghany Mountains. The collection has been kept in the Exposition building since the summer of 1885, and the threatened demolition of the aged structure which has given it such generous shelter, makes it incumbent upon the academy to provide another habitation for the specimens. The Chicago Academy of Sciences has had a hard row to hoe ever since it was organized. In 1857 a society for the promotion of science was formed in Chicago with the name of "The Chicago Academy of Natural Sciences." The original members were: Dr. J. V. Z. Blaney, Dr. N. S. Davis, Dr. J. W. Freer, Dr. C. Helmuth, Dr. H. A. Johnson, Dr. E. Andrews, Dr. H. Parker, F. Scammon, R. K. Swift, J. D. Wester, E. W. Blatchford and H. W. Zimmermann. A room in the saloon building which stood at the corner of Clark and Lake streets was rented and a museum started. In 1859 this society was incorporated under the name of the present association. January, 1868, the academy held its first meeting in what was thought would be its permanent home. The structure was of brick, 55 feet by 50 feet in area and 50 feet high, located in the rear of the lots 263 and 265 Wabash avenue. The floors were of brick and iron, the stairways of iron, the windows were provided with iron shutters, and it was declared to be fireproof. The basement was used for laboratory and storerooms, the first floor for a library and offices, while the upper floor, 28 feet high, a large room with two wide galleries, was occupied by the museum. Here were stored the Audubon Club's collection of birds; the Walsh collection of insects; the Cooper collection of marine shells; the collections of two expensive expeditions to the Florida coast; the Hughes collection of minerals; the collections of the Western Union Telegraph Company's expedition to Alaska; the Smithsonian collection of crustacea, said to be the finest in the world, occupying over ten thousand glass jars and containing many new types described in unpublished manuscripts compiled by Dr. William Stimpson; a collection of invertebrates of the North Pacific expedition taken by Dr. Stimpson in Japanese waters; the Stimpson collection of marine shells, 8,000 in number; the Scammon herbarium and other well-known collections.

\* \* \*

The big fire of October 9, 1871, destroyed the building and its contents. In the fall of 1873 the restored building was occupied, and again the academy began life. In four years there was a library of 2,000 volumes and a museum of 3,800 birds, mounted with nests and eggs, 300 mounted mammals, reptiles and fishes, 6,000 insects, 5,000 shells, 6,000 minerals and fossils and 1,000 miscellaneous specimens. The greater part of the work in collecting and preparing the specimens was done by Dr. J. W. Velie, the present secretary and curator, and who has been actively identified with the academy for a score of years. For several years the academy waxed prosperous, but the movement southward of the city's business centre made the property occupied by the association too valuable for that purpose, and the academy was compelled to move. The exposition offered space, and in 1885 the museum and library was moved to the place from which it must now go forth again. In its ornithological collection the museum is particularly strong, having over 800 rare specimens. Over 1,000 specimens of reptiles, stored in 200 jars and bottles, form a good alcoholic collection, and the fossils, though not many in numbers, are well selected and are valuable because of the local character of the collection. The National Museum in Washington has the only collection of fish which is better than the academy's, and seven cases with eighteen large drawers are full of shells. The present officers of

the academy are: President, Dr. Edmund Andrews; vice-president, B. W. Thomas; second vice-president, Charles F. Gunther; secretary, Dr. J. W. Velie; librarian, W. K. Higley; recording secretary, Prof. E. G. Howe; trustees, Dr. Andrews, E. W. Blatchford, George C. Walker, Charles F. Gunther, Edward E. Ayer, C. M. Higgenson, Joseph Frank, W. C. Egan, Dr. S. J. Jones and Dr. M. H. Long.

\* \* \*

Prof. William McAdams, chief of the Illinois State Geological and Archaeological exhibit at the World's Fair, lately returned from Hardin, the county seat of Calhoun County, where he purchased, by authority from the State World's Fair Commissioners, the Perry Museum, which is known as one of the finest private geological and archaeological collections in America. The price given for the collection is not stated.

\* \* \*

The old original copy of the Constitution of the State of Indiana of 1816 has been taken down from the dusty and ancient archives of state by Deputy Secretary of State, Myron D. King, and will probably be duplicated in printed form in a re-publication of the Constitution of 1851 about to be made by the Secretary of State. This document is in manuscript and is the only copy extant. The hand-writing is very legible and is that of William Hendricks, an uncle of Thomas A. Hendricks. It was the first Constitution of the State, and was the one accepted by Congress when Indiana was admitted to Statehood.

\* \* \*

Eight copies of Robert Browning's first book, "Pauline," are known to be in existence. Of Mrs. Browning's first book, "The Battle of Marathon," written when she was a child and published for her by her father in an edition of fifty copies, just three copies have been unearthed.

\* \* \*

Some recent prices for autograph letters in London were: Letter of Washington, dated "Headquarters, Tappan, Oct. 4, 1780," to James Duane, principally on war matters, illustrated with portraits and maps, £16; letter of Robert Browning to W. H. Smith, February 10, 1887, in which he refers to his critics cackling and hissing like geese, "but no amount of goose criticism shall make me lift a heel against what waddles behind it," £2 2s.; letter of Louis XIV, rare, 5 guineas; letter of Samuel Richardson to Isaac Watts, September, 1754, £6; autograph poem by Anna Seward, entitled "Doctor Johnson's Ghost, by a Lady," £10; letter of Franklin, dated from Philadelphia, to W. Strahan, the publisher, £5; letter of Byron to "Dear Becher," £6; another to Hodgson, from Athens, and signed in Greek, £5 5s.; autograph manuscript of Byron, headed "Copy of Message to Brougham, to be Sent on Arriving in England," £10; album of autographs, portraits, etc., 8 guineas; letter of Washington to his Aide-de-Camp, Tighman, £7 15s.; a critical letter of Anna Seward to William Hayley, £10; a letter from Dickens to Macready mentioning his intention of giving a dinner to celebrate the conclusion of "Pickwick," at which he wishes Macready to be present, £5 12s. 6d.; letter referring to Dickens' appearance as an amateur in a farce, but saying he pines for Broadstairs—"Ah! you country gentlemen, who live at home at ease. How little do you think of us among the London fleas!" £7; letter announcing that he had just finished "Great Expectations," £7 17s. 6d.; another mentioning his return from Paris, £6 15s.; a long letter of Thackeray to Dr. Bell at Teheran, and dated from Rome, December 23, 1845, £40; a series of letters of Mrs. Piozzi, the friend of Dr. Johnson, to the Rev. Mr. Whalley, 8 guineas.

\* \* \*

There is a very strong representation of philatelists in Boston, according to *The Traveler* of that city. One of the most prominent members of the brotherhood is Mr. W. C. Vanderlip, whose collection is one of the foremost in the country. Another is Mr. L. L. Hubbard, and still others are Mr. F. C. Foster, Mr. Eugene Holton, Mr. Hasserick and William H. Crane, the comedian.

\* \* \*

The greatest private collection of Dante's works in existence is said to be that formed by Don Raffaele Pagliari, a priest of Rome. Don Raffaele was a character, dressing in the style of the Abbés of France, knee-breeches, black silk stockings, and low shoes with silver buckles. He lived modestly in a couple of rooms, but the walls were covered with bookcases and shelves laden with the choicest specimens of the earliest printing presses. For over forty years Don Raffaele had been collecting choice and rare editions of Dante; that seemed to be his chief object in life; the other books in his collection were incidental gatherings. He was always proud and willing to show his treasures to anyone who asked him, and even to allow his books to be read in his rooms, but not to be removed from it. An inscription in Italian over the door of the inner room announced this concession. Now Don Raffaele is dead, and his beloved collection comes to the hammer, and the lovers of Dante—whose affection extends to early copies of their beloved author—and the collections of printed books of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are on the alert to purchase these treasures.

\* \* \*

William Bard is a jeweller of Portage City, Wisconsin, who amuses himself with the collection of coins and whose cabinet is his pockets. Probably the most interesting and valuable piece Mr. Bard has is a big silver medal stamped by John Quincy Adams, in 1825, and given out to some Indian

chief as a sort of peace token. It was dug up at Portage by a man making garden. The finder took it down town to the jeweller and thought he traded it at a bargain for \$1.50. The silver in it is worth more than that as it is very heavy, and quite large. One side bears the strong, though not handsome face of the President, and the other clasped hands of an Indian and a soldier, with the tomahawk and pipe of peace in friendly relationship.

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The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, has located itself in a house of its own at Twenty-first and Pine streets, in that city. The Society, which was the first of its kind in the United States, was organized on New Year's day, 1858. Its library comprises several thousand volumes, and its collection of coins is extensive and valuable. In 1876 the American Philosophical Society placed its entire cabinet of coins and medals in the custody of the Society. This collection, which had been in process of formation for nearly a century, and contained many interesting and valuable coins, with a small but valuable collection belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia, was deposited by the Society, together with its own specimens, in the Pennsylvania Museum, in Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, where it still remains. Down to 1880, and possibly later, this was the only public exhibition of coins in the whole United States, outside of the United States Mint. Although no special effort has been made to form a collection of antiquities, partly on account of the hitherto insufficient room for their display, the Society has a small cabinet of archaeological specimens, including a choice collection of Peruvian pottery, objects of wood, bronzes and cotton fabrics, the gift of Dr. José Mariano Macedo, of Lima, Peru, which are arranged at its new hall.

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At the recent election of the Society the following officers were appointed for 1892: President, Dr. Daniel G. Brinton; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Joseph F. Garrison, Dr. Ruschenberger, J. Sergeant Price, Edwin W. Lehman, John R. Baker, Lewis A. Scott, and Francis Jordan, Jr.; Recording Secretary, Benjamin Smith Lyman; Corresponding Secretary, Stewart Culin; Historiographer, Eli Kirk Price; Treasurer, Thomas Hockley; Curator of Numismatics, F. D. Langenheim; Curator of Antiquities, Carl Edelman; Librarian, Inman Homes.

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The title to the copyright of all the literary works of Champfleury has been sold by auction in Paris for the surprisingly small sum of 1,210 francs. It is calculated that the buyer will earn 50 per cent a year on his investment from the mere reprints made from time to time in literary supplements of the Parisian journals.

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A bookhunter has found in a stall of the quays a manuscript of Mme. Marboudy, known in literature as Claire Brune. The manuscript is a journal of her impressions, and contains the reminiscence of Balzac: "He came to Paris for business with his publishers. 'I have invited five persons to take breakfast with me to-morrow at Ville-d'Avray,' he said, 'but I have not even a cent for my dinner to-day, and it is five o'clock.' I opened my purse and, taking ten francs from it, gave them to him. \* \* \* I yielded something of my principle never to advance money to him because he was so shabbily dressed and seemed so wretched, in the most crowded corner of Paris where we stood." A portion of the find is published in the latest issue of the *Gazette Anecdote*. It has a spicy interest.

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It was supposed that only two copies of Matthew Arnold's prize poem, "Alaric" were in existence, but a third has come to light. The owner recently said that when he was a small boy at Rugby he heard Arnold recite the poem, "rapturously admired it, and bought then and there a copy, which I still possess."

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The late Henry Edwards, the actor, wrote more than 150 books, pamphlets and articles, chiefly on topics of Natural History, and all these were published at various times and various places. Mr. William Bentenuller, of the American Museum of Natural History, has contributed to *The Canadian Entomologist* (London, December, 1891; vol. 23, No. 12), a complete list of these writings. It fills more than eight pages, and it is strikingly suggestive of the ample learning and devoted labor of the author—whose place among men of science was even more distinguished than his rank upon the stage.

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Some curiosities of literature and art have realised in the salerooms of Messrs. Puttick & Simpson prices which tend to show that the markets for this class of wares is not by any means depressed at present. Proof of the steadily-rising value of the work of that marvelous and, in his own lifetime, much-neglected poet and artist, William Blake, was seen in the disposal of a copy of his illustrations to Young's "Night Thoughts," for £25. Blake is another instance of a prophet receiving no honor in his own country—until he is dead. A first edition of Sir Walter Scott's "Antiquary" sold for £3 2s, and of "Ivanhoe" for £2 6s. Dr. Samuel Purchase's monumental work called "The Pilgrims," in five volumes, over the publication of which the poor old Ludgate-hill rector, who used to be called the English Ptolemy, lost nearly all his money and died in poverty, brought in no less than £42 10s. A first edition of Swinburne's "Atalanta" fetched £4, and two examples of Wynken de Worde's work went for £19 10s and £4 10s respectively. The mania for collecting old vellum prayer books still rages, and several good samples of this kind of mediæval workmanship sold at prices varying from three guineas to £13. A Jenny Geddes prayer book brought in £4 17s 6d,

When it became known that the important collection dealing with the great "Junius" controversy had been sold by private contract for £250, the interest in the sale of autograph letters and manuscripts by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge materially diminished. Nevertheless some good prices were realised. Three letters from Benjamin Franklin fetched from £4 4s to £5 apiece; George Washington was valued at £16 and (dating from Mount Vernon), £7 15s; Louis XIV. at £5 5s; an interesting and curious letter, in which Lord Byron, writing to "Dear Becher," mentions "You know my devotion to woman, but, indeed, Southwell was much mistaken in conceiving my devotion was paid to any shrine there; no, my goddesses are elsewhere," sold for £6; another document, detailing the poet's difference with Brougham, brought in £10; while a letter from Samuel Richardson to Isaac Watts, interspersed with poetry, was exchanged for a £10 note.

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A famous collection of musical instruments is that of Mr. M. Steinert, of New Haven, Conn. It numbers about 50. The *Palladium* states that Mr. Steinert has been requested by Princess Pauline Von Metternich, the patroness of the coming Exhibition of Music and the Drama, at Vienna, to loan his collection, and he has consented to do so. In the collection are several instruments which were built in Vienna between 100 and 150 years ago.

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The Boston Art Club held its annual meeting on January 2, and elected the following officers: President, Stephen M. Crosby; vice-presidents, Thomas Allen and Benjamin C. Clark; treasurer, Samuel N. Aldrich; secretary, Arthur D. McClellan; librarian, Samuel S. Curry; members of the executive committee for three years, Charles T. Gallagher, Alphonso S. Covel, Robert W. Vonnoh, William G. Preston.

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Horace Wemyss Smith, the well-known Philadelphia author and collector of autographs and antiquities, was found dead in bed last month in the old Penn House, in Fairmount Park. His death is supposed to be due to heart disease. Mr. Smith was born in Philadelphia on August 13, 1825. His great-grandfather, the Rev. William Smith, D.D., who came to this country from Scotland, was the first Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, while his father, Richard Penn Smith, was the author of several plays of note. The deceased graduated from the Moravian School, at Nazareth, Pa., in 1837, after which he entered and graduated from the Central High School, of this city. He studied dentistry, but never practiced his profession, being inclined to literary pursuits. He entered the army in 1861, and, after a term of service, did considerable writing upon special subjects for the newspapers, but his most interesting and best known efforts were his books, "Nuts for Future Historians to Crack," "Valley Forge Letters," "The Yorktown Orderly Book," which was privately printed. He contributed largely to periodicals, and at one time had a large collection of old engravings and pictures. He kept a book store on Walnut street, below Sixth, some years, but when adversity overtook him subsequently, he was given permission to live with his wife, rent free, in the old Penn House, which had just been moved to Fairmount Park from Letitia street. His wife survives him, his only other relatives being three grandchildren, pupils at Girard College.

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The late Harry Edwards, the actor, as has been already mentioned in THE COLLECTOR, was an enthusiastic and skilful entomologist, and had a collection of insects for which he refused \$20,000. His widow is now willing to sell it for \$15,000. The Smithsonian Institution wants it, and so does the Museum of Natural History, but the latter cannot afford to buy it. Accordingly, the directors have proposed to the theatre managers and professional people generally to buy the collection and make the Museum a present of it. The proposition has been looked on with favor, and a number of the managers met Mr. Morris K. Jesup, who is a manager of the Museum, at Palmer's Theatre, and, after talking the matter over, subscribed \$100 each to the end in view. The intention is to get 150 subscriptions of this amount or their equivalent, and make the gift a donation from the drama to science.

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An interesting talk to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, at the society's rooms, 101 East Twentieth street, was that of Frank W. Doughty, the well-known numismatist, on "Elephants; Numismatically and Archaeologically." Mr. Doughty told a great deal that was interesting about the using of the figure of an elephant on coins, ancient and modern, and exhibited the largest collection of "elephant coins" in America, some of which date back to 300 B. C., and are valued at \$600 each. He also exhibited a rare volume on "elephant coins," written by Guisbert Kuyper and printed at The Hague in 1719.

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Among the various objects of interest collected by Queen Victoria are the photographs she has gathered together. They form a complete history of the art. The Queen's career extends practically over the period of photography, hence the completeness of the collection. The pictures include those of the kings and queens, the emperors and empresses, as well as the chief personages of the world from the days when daguerreotypes were in use until now. It is unfortunate that in consequence of the lack of knowledge of the earlier days, many of the most interesting of these pictures are fading, and it has, therefore, been suggested that to the list of the other Court officials, that of Royal Photographer should be added whose duty it would be to make copies of those pictures which are dropping into the sere

and yellow, and so preserve for future generations the lineaments of many interesting personages whose features would otherwise be lost. It is hoped that the collection will pass, in time, to one of the national museums.

\* \* \*

In the National Museum at Washington there is an interesting collection of fish hooks, many of them dating back thousands of years. Most of the more ancient hooks were made from bones, including human bones, those from the Society Islands being nearly all human bone hooks. Deer horns, boar's tusk's, flint and bronze are the principal materials used, this latter metal having come into use during the bronze age, about three thousand years ago, at which time the barb seems to have first come into use. What strikes the observer most forcibly is that at this time, the very curves of the Limerick and Shaughnessy hooks, so popular with modern anglers, are found in these antique specimens. The tops of the shanks, too, are bent over into little loops, as nowadays, to tie the lines by. Most surprising of all such relics found perhaps, are strips of burnished copper shaped like fishes, which were used by fishermen of the bronze age as artificial bait to attract the prey with its metallic sheen. Until the age of bronze arrived, shell of various sorts furnished material for a large percentage of the hooks made, and hard wood sharpened was much employed. Thorns were also made to serve a like purpose, and until quite recently the Mohaves of Arizona have similarly used cactus spines bent into proper shape and tempered by the application of alternate heat and moisture until strong. The early lake dwellers in this country wrapped their hooks with charms manufactured from various animal substances, the baits being put on outside. They imagined that the fish were attracted by these fetiches. The only gold fish hooks ever found were of the virgin metal, and were taken from a grave in New Grenada.

\* \* \*

The oldest scarabs are probably the most ancient seals in existence; scarabs of kings of the fourth dynasty may be nearly 4,000 years earlier than the present or Christian era. They are of clay or steatite with a vitreous glaze. The Greeks, very much later, cut scarab gems in stone, often carnelians. The engraving is usually of rather archaic work, representing a mythological event. The Assyrian cylinders were cut in hard stone, hematite, rock crystal, green jasper, and so forth. The British Museum has a jasper cylinder of Darius with a trilingual inscription. The Egyptians also engraved on the gold bezels of rings, but the art is often unexpectedly rude. Phœnician gems display the usual mingling of Assyrian and Egyptian motives.

The Art Students' League of Washington, D. C., has taken possession of new quarters, between H and I Streets, in Seventeenth. There are four well-arranged rooms. The instructors are Messrs. W. H. Holmes and Le Grand Johnston.

\* \* \*

An interesting antiquarian discovery has been made at Lawrenceville, Pa. Some workmen, in tearing down an old house, came upon a tin box. The box was securely sealed and locked. In the tray were numerous old coins, a knife, and several receipts for small bills. In the bottom of the box was found a deed addressed to Thomas Penn and John Penn, Esqs., whom it styles as the Free and Absolute Proprietors and Governors in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware. The deed was executed in the City of Pittsburg on February 18, 1775, and calls for the conveyance of certain properties in Armstrong County and is signed by John Penn, at that time the Provisional Governor. The deed is written upon sheepskin, and is in an excellent state of preservation. Its discovery will, it is said, result in a big lawsuit over land titles in Armstrong County. The coins in the box date back as far as 1713.

\* \* \*

The tenacity with which old country families cling to the time-honored, however fabulous, attribution of a picture, which has descended from father to son for generations, is an innocency of conservatism entitled to all indulgence. We remember, says the *Quarterly Review*, a short passage between an old Baronet and his excellent lady. He came back from hunting just as she was showing to a new arrival a "Raphael" which hung in the dining-room. The Baronet's ideas were rather more advanced than his lady's. "No, no, my dear; who knows whether it's a Raphael, after all?" "Well, Sir George, all I can say is that it always *has been!*"

\* \* \*

F. George Markham of the cutlery firm of Miller Brothers of Meriden, Conn., is said to have one of the finest numismatic collections in the country, consisting of over 14,000 different coins. His collection of copper cents alone is said to be of great value. He has all the mints of American gold dollars, but three, and in a great many other specialties his collection is valuable. He has contemporary heads of Cleopatra, Julius Caesar and Nero, and a collection of English coins which makes the complete succession from King Canute, who tried to rule the sea, to Queen Victoria, who comes very near doing it.

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Among the personal effects of Isaac Kimberlin, who died lately in Indiana, were 1,500 old American newspapers printed from 75 to 150 years ago, mostly in New England. The lot, together with a collection of old pamphlets, circulars, manuscripts, etc., has been acquired by W. E. English, of Indianapolis.

\* \* \*

Mrs. Charles J. Hill, of Stonington, Conn., has been for years getting together a collection of historical plates, that has grown almost imperceptibly by chance purchases at second-hand shops and auctions, until it is probably as unique and interesting an assortment as is owned by any private individual in America.

\* \* \*

The numismatic department of the Johns Hopkins University Museum has received several new collections during the year, the most valuable of which is a lot of ancient Greek and Roman coins, gathered by a prominent archaeologist during a residence of twenty-five years in Rome. This collection includes coins from the Greek colonies in Spain, Gaul, Italy and Sicily, and from the different States of ancient Greece itself, beginning with the seventh century and continuing to the Diodochi. The collection of Roman coins from the time of the Republic down to the last of the emperors is especially complete. The list numbers more than 1,200, and is valuable to the lover of numismatics. The collection was formed with the special view of illustrating lectures on ancient history and archaeology, and contains the greater part of those ancient coins that have reproductions of famous temples, statues or paintings on the reverse.

According to the *Standard Union* of Brooklyn, C. B. Colman, of 296 Pearl street, New York, pays \$40 a million for cancelled postage stamps, and buys about 1,000,000 a week. He has them sorted out, and from the few rare stamps that are found in them realizes a profit. He sends the stamps to Europe as fast as he receives them, to be sorted by girls hired for the purpose, because labor is much cheaper on that side than on this. He has made a fine collection for himself out of his purchases, among them being, if the reporter is to be credited, a Brattleboro, a Middlebury and a St. Louis original.

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There is an important group of about forty coins containing outlines of dogs, which deserve careful study. The interest of some of them is mainly mythical, as with Lælaps, the hound of Actæon, presented to Cephalos by Procris, or with the dog of Segeste, which symbolized the river Crimisus. The coins afford no evidence of the development of a spaniel, there being no example of a pendulous ear, or of a mastiff, though bulldogs were undoubtedly known in the arenas of Imperial Rome. But they prove conclusively that the ancients had four kinds of dogs—the wolf dog, the hound, the greyhound, and the terrier. The Umbrians had their wolf hounds, the Apulians of Asculum their greyhounds, the more rugged hunters of the Tuscan forests their fox dogs. The favorite dog of Artemis Laphria, as on coins of Patræ and Sparta, was a greyhound, while Actæon's dogs must have been half-breed deerhounds. Rhegium, if the coins may be trusted, had his sheep dogs; the Macedonian city of Mende its terriers, and Cumæ, just above the bay of Naples, to which all the luxuries of the ancient world were brought, its poodles.

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